

der Ali Pasha, in 1788, in spite of the brave defence of the united garrison of Greeks and French, and a terrible and indiscriminate massacre took place that Byron has celebrated in his "Childe Harold."

Larissa, Famed in Antiquity.
Larissa, known also by the name of Yenisehir, or "New Town," is in European Turkey, seventy-five miles southwest of the city and Gulf of Salonica. It is situated on the River Selembia, on a slope of land rising gently from the edge of the river. It has a motley population of 20,000, more than half being Turks, while the remainder are principally Greeks and Jews.

Both a Turkish Pasha and a Greek Archbishop have their headquarters in the town. There are a few manufacturing establishments in Larissa, but the chief industry is the commerce which is carried on with other towns and districts in the products of the country.

In the mythology and history of the past Larissa played a considerable part, being one of the most important and wealthy cities of antiquity. It was within the limits of the ancient Province of Thessaly, and, indeed, is still deemed the Thessalian capital. It is said to have been founded by Coronus, King of Argos.

The town, through the vigor and energy of its inhabitants, became very prominent and was made the capital of Pelasgiotis. The people of the town took an important part in the Peloponnesian war, but were afterward reduced to subjection. Macedonians, Romans and Turks have all, in turn, subjugated the place, and the present

longed cheers from the galleries and the floor of the Chamber.

The Premier then read dispatches reciting the events which had happened on the frontier, and with reference to the reported capture of Menexia he said that the batteries at that important position had been brought into action, but he knew nothing as to its alleged capture. He added that the Turks, after repeated attempts to force a passage at Revel, which commands the road to Larissa, had been driven back.

The leader of the opposition, amid renewed cheers from all parts of the Chamber and from the galleries, eloquently endorsed the patriotic declarations of M. Delyannis.

Numerous conferences have taken place to-day between the King and the Cabinet.



TURKEY 97416 TONS

GREECE 26549 TONS



DAN SMITH

in the Sultan's service who hold important commands. The Turkish Commander-in-Chief is an old soldier, and I believe a good one, while Prince Constantine, in command of the Greek forces, is young and inexperienced. I think the United States should have a military representative with each army.

The Greeks are very active at sea. They whipped the Turks in almost every encounter in the last war, and will probably do so again. The Greek vessels have recently been overhauled at Toulon, France, and are in good shape. They have a navy, small but good, while that of Turkey is only on paper.

I believe that if the Turkish fleet ever gets to sea they would have difficulty in getting back again. Those Turkish vessels fit for service at all have recently been moved to the mouth of the Bosphorus, and with the

present turn of policy pursued by the Turk.

BENEFIT TO AMERICA.

Chicago Business Men Practically Agree We Will Be Gainers by the War.

Chicago, April 18.—Times livelier than have been seen in the wheat pit for years are predicted for to-morrow. The flurry of Saturday, when the staple cereal advanced nearly five cents on mere rumors of war, is a fair indication of what will follow to-morrow now that hostilities have really begun. Ninety-cent wheat is forecasted by many speculators—not the first day perhaps, but before the week is out.

Wheat has been legitimately strong for some time. A general shortage in the crops of Argentina, Australia and several European countries and the famine in India were the causes for the advance of several weeks ago. There are a few business men and speculators who claim that no advantage can arise to America out of the Graeco-Turkish war, but the majority are of the opinion that it will have a tendency to boom home products generally and wheat especially. William T. Baker, president of the Board of Trade, said: "The war between Greece and Turkey will tend to eliminate the Danubian grain producing districts from the European markets. If the broil should extend to Russia and other adjoining grain regions the pressure on America to supply Europe with wheat would become very great. "The Franco-Prussian war brought un-

WILL SOLVE THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Colonel Francis V. Greene Says That the Great European Powers Cannot Sit Idly By and See Greece Crushed by the Ottoman Government.



COLONEL FRANCIS V. GREENE, one of the most brilliant graduates of the West Point Military Academy, who, as the representative of this Government, followed the Russian army during the last Russo-Turkish war, and who wears several noted decorations for personal bravery during that conflict, was asked his opinion relative to the outbreak of hostilities between Turkey and Greece.

"I am not surprised at the outcome of this trouble. To maintain peace at any cost has been the wish of all the great powers. It was their aversion to war that caused them to adopt the course they pursued in the effort to settle the trouble in Crete. Courageous little Greece, however, upset all their plans, and relied solely upon enlightened public sentiment to say whether the combined strength of Europe should be used in crushing them because they rebelled against the tyranny of an un-

christian country. What will be the ultimate outcome of the attitude now assumed by Turkey it is yet too early to say.

"Alone and unaided, Greece is no match for Turkey. In time of peace the Turks have an army of 150,000 men. In an emergency, they could summon five times that number to their standard. During the war with Russia there were alone 120,000 Turkish prisoners captured. Individually, the Turks are brave and bloody fighters. Their army, however, is undisciplined, its organization is bad, and few of its officers have that military training essential in conducting modern warfare. Again, Turkish soldiers are poorly paid—when paid at all—and they are poorly clothed. But the country is rich in natural resources, and if a war is fought, it will be waged in territory the most fertile in the world. Greece, with her handful of about 25,000 men is, therefore, no match for her antagonist from a military point of view.

"But Turkey's vast armies, her almost inexhaustible natural resources will not figure in the ultimate settlement of this trouble. Sentiment in England, growing stronger and stronger every day, will never allow her to join the Turks in crushing Greece. It does not seem possible that Russia, either, will join in such an unwholesome enterprise. Germany, France and Austria have no real interest in the matter, except that they do not wish Russia or England to get any more power than they now have. France is not very friendly with England owing to the latter's Egyptian policy, and Austria has gained territory every time war has been waged against Turkey. The question then arises: How would the powers line up in case of an outbreak? I do not think the situation has developed for any intelligent forecast.

"But it does seem certain that the time is at hand for a final solution of the Eastern question. The great European powers cannot sit idly by and see a Christian country crushed by the powerful Ottoman Government. The problem to be solved is one of stupendous magnitude—the problem above all others of international politics in Europe. It involves every great nation in those countries. That it will end in the expulsion of the Turk from Europe at no distant day seems certain, but further than this it is dangerous to predict the details of the solution. It must be apparent to every one who has studied the question that the Ottoman power is incapable of introducing reforms in the government of its subject races, and also that it is impossible for it to permanently maintain its existence either with or without foreign aid. The Sultan of Turkey rules the fairest land on earth, and yet Turkish history makes mention of no great men; in the arts and sciences she has made no progress, and her literature consists principally of the same old story of a misrule and massacre. It cannot be possible, therefore, that any of the civilized nations will join in perpetrating the rule of such a power, or that they will be so deaf to the instincts of honor and justice as to allow noble little Greece to be crushed by Ottoman fanaticism.

"The story in the Journal to-day seems to indicate that affairs have assumed such a dangerous crisis that decisive action must be taken to save Greece. She has compelled the powers to come out boldly to side either with her or to join issue with the barbarous Turk. Now that the issue is forced upon them, public sentiment will compel them to join the Greeks in ridding Europe of Turkish misrule and oppression. But how this will be accomplished, and whether it will result in a general European war no one can tell now. Peace is what the powers wish, but whether they can keep it the future alone will show."

war is, therefore, making the town a second time prominent as a bone of contention between Greeks and Turks.

Around Larissa is a great sandy plain, broken by occasional hamlets, and within a short distance of the town there are splendid views of Mount Olympus, Ossa and Pelion.

GREECE ACCEPTS WAR.

Premier Delyannis Makes Formal Announcement in the Athens Parliament.

Athens, April 18.—A special sitting of the Legislature Assembly was held to-day. The public galleries were crowded. Amid intense excitement M. Delyannis, the Premier, announced that the Turkish Government had to-day notified Greece of the rupture of diplomatic relations on the ground of the aggressive attitude of the Greek Government.

In a cool, but most deliberate speech, M. Delyannis reviewed the recent events to show, on the contrary, that Turkey had been the aggressor, that her troops had attacked the Greeks and attempted to occupy neutral positions, and that her batteries at Preveza had sunk the Greek ship Macedonia.

"Turkey," said M. Delyannis, "declares war against us. We accept it."

and as a result the two last classes of 1886 reserves have been called out.

POWERS WITH TURKEY.

All, Especially Germany, Denounced the Greek Raids as Grounds for War.

By Albrecht Roders.

Vienna, April 18.—Turkey has acted with the connivance of the powers, especially Germany, who stigmatized the Greek raids as insupportable provocations and casus belli. Consequently Greece will be looked upon as the aggressor.

Military experts here believe that Greece will be defeated on land, but victorious at sea. Nevertheless, no matter how disastrous war may end for Greece, she will lose nothing.

AMERICA TO PROTECT.

United States Will Be Asked to Care for Greeks in Turkey During the War.

Constantinople, April 18.—The United States will probably take charge of the protection of Greek subjects in Turkey during the war. It is understood that Minister Terrell

Comparative Strength of Turkey and Greece.

Turkish Army—Peace Footing.		Greek Army—Peace Footing.	
Infantry	228,400	Infantry	16,039
Cavalry	24,000	Cavalry	1,146
Artillery	38,400	Artillery	2,287
Civil guards	40,000	Engineers	1,213
Engineers	7,500	General service	501
Ordnance and Subsistence departments	12,700	Gendarmes	3,229
		War office	240
		Military schools	222
Total standing army	340,000	Total standing army	24,877
Turkish Army—War Footing.		Greek Army—War Footing.	
Standing army	340,000	Standing army	24,877
Reserves	400,800	Reserve force	104,500
Mobilized	230,000	Territorial army	146,000
Hamidiah cavalry	65,000		
Total	1,105,800	Total	275,377
Turkish Navy.		Greek Navy.	
Armored battle ships	15	Armored battle ships	5
Unarmored	8	Unarmored	4
Armored gunboats	3	Gunboats	2
Unarmored gunboats	20	Corvettes	2
Dispatch vessels	27		
Torpedo boats (No. 1)	57		
Torpedo boats (No. 2)	5		

will be formally asked to look after the welfare of the Hellenes.

BATTLE AT KARYA.

Greek Force Prevents the Turkish Troops from Crossing the Frontier.

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Headquarters of the Turkish Army in Macedonia, Ellassona, April 17, 10 p. m. (delayed in transmission).
A fierce battle between the Turks and Greeks is now raging at Katya, on the Greek frontier, three hours' ride from here. The fighting has been in progress all day, Hamid Pasha being in command of the Sixth Army Corps of the Turkish force.

The combatants were posted on the faces of two hills overlooking a small valley at a distance of about a mile. The Greek force, which was evidently composed of the regular troops of Greece, crossed the frontier at 8 o'clock yesterday (Friday) evening and advanced upon the valley referred to at an early hour this (Saturday) morning. The Greeks, later, were engaged by four battalions of Turkish infantry and, after some sharp fighting, were driven back toward the frontier.

The Greek force then took up a position on the crests of several hills, and the combat was resumed at 10 o'clock. Among the Greeks are considerable numbers of Serbian volunteers.

At intervals of two hours the Greeks renewed their attacks upon the Turkish position. The Turks remained calm and stood on the defensive, though suffering considerable loss. The number of Turks killed and wounded could not be ascertained, but forty-five Turkish wounded were brought to the rear with the bodies of five Turkish officers. Only the wounded Turks and the bodies of the officers were brought from the front to the field hospitals, the other dead being left where they fell.

The Greeks appeared to be contenting themselves with occupying the position which they had taken up on the crests of the hills and maintaining a heavy fire from them without advancing, but, at the same time, they prevented the Turkish troops from crossing the frontier. The Turks returned the fire of the Greeks with persistent spirit.

While the fighting was going on Hamid Pasha received a dispatch from Ethem Pasha, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, saying that a general advance of the Turkish forces had been ordered for to-morrow (Sunday), war between Turkey and Greece having been declared. This news was received by the Turks with enthusiastic

shouts of "Long live war!"

At the same time that Hamid Pasha received this news he learned of a fresh attack by a Greek force, in the direction of Eleutherochori, to the north and left of Zarkos.

Ethem Pasha, at this hour, is holding a council of war. The Turkish troops are most eager for a general engagement. The weather continues very cold.

NEWS AT THE EMBASSY.

Ambassador at London Learns of the Turkish Generalissimo's Orders to Act.

By Julian Ralph.

London, April 18.—I called at the Turkish Embassy this afternoon, but the Minister was at the sanatorium for his holiday. I was informed that no news of a declaration of war had reached London.

The latest dispatch from the Sublime Porte announced that there had been another incursion by the Greeks, and that the Turkish Government had been obliged to give orders to the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces at the frontier to act with a free hand and to do whatever he thinks best.

SHERMAN IN SUSPENSE.

Receives a Long Cipher Cablegram from Minister Terrell but Cannot Translate It.

Washington, April 18.—Secretary Sherman to-night received at his residence a long cablegram from Minister Terrell at Constantinople. It consists of two pages of cipher, in groups of five figures each. The Secretary took the cablegram, examined it critically for a few moments and then passed it to the Journal correspondent, with the remark: "See if you can make anything out of it; I can't." He added: "I haven't the key to this cipher, so I shall have to wait until morning to know what the message is."

Be that cablegram of utmost importance or of most trifling insignificance, the Administration will not know what Minister Terrell is writing about until the translations get through wrestling with the figures to-morrow.

A report having reached Washington that Minister Terrell and the State Department had been asked to protect Greek subjects living in Turkey, Secretary Sherman was asked if such an asylum would be afforded. He replied:

"I have received no request that such an asylum be granted unless it be contained

in this cablegram from Minister Terrell.

The diplomatic representatives in Constantinople will not shelter the Greeks in that city unless instructed to do so by their Government. I can't say what the instructions to Mr. Terrell on the subject will be until I know what conditions exist."

The Greeks in Constantinople number about one-fourth of the population. They are, therefore, too numerous for all to find asylum in the embassies and legations there, and if they engage in street fights and brawls they will prove dangerous charges for any diplomat to shelter. The United States has frequently sheltered political refugees and others in its legations, but it is customary for the Ministers or consuls to present the case and ask for instructions.

WHAT NAVAL MEN SAY.

Officers Seem to Think Little of the Turkish Navy and Its Sailors.

Washington, D. C., April 18.—Commodore Hiebborn, Chief Constructor of the Navy:

I know really very little as to the relative merits of the Turkish and Greek navies, and have been of the opinion that, although Turkey has the best of it so far as the number of vessels go, the Greek fleet is by far the most efficient. The Greeks who live in the islands along the coasts of the Hellenic Kingdom, being for the most part fishermen, are natural sailors, and I believe make excellent men-of-war, but the Turks have never taken kindly to the hardships of the sea, preferring to live a life of indolence in the company of their pipes. I believe the vessels of the Turkish fleet are for the most part obsolete, or in such a condition from lack of repairs and the want of machinery and boilers as to cut but a sorry figure in actual warfare. They are mostly kept at anchor in the Bosphorus and Golden Horn, and seldom, if ever, taken to sea. Six or seven years ago a Turkish cruiser was libeled on the Chinese coast for her coal bills, she having no money to pay them, and it is apparent that a nation which would allow such a thing to happen can care very little for the efficiency of its navy.

Admiral Walker, lately in command of the European station:

I have not recently been east of Corfu, but do not remember either in the Mediterranean having seen either a Turkish or a Greek vessel. The Turks do not take kindly to the sea, and while they are very good soldiers and fight well, are badly officered, it being apparently the rule that when a man rises to a command he immediately becomes corrupt. The Greeks, on the other hand, are good natural sailors, and I believe will beat the Turks easily at sea, but may have a much more difficult job ashore. The Turkish army has been reorganized by a certain German officer, I believe, Colonel Von Goltz, and there are a number of German officers

HENRY CLEWS ON THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

I do not see that there is any cause for Americans to apprehend a change in business because of the Turkish-Greek war. As long as the trouble is confined to those two nations business cannot be affected beyond an extent. Of course, there is always the danger of having the European powers drawn into the conflict. Of themselves, Turkey and Greece are minor powers, and too far removed from us to make us feel the effect of the trouble, whatever it may be.

I do not attribute the flurry in wheat solely to the rumors of Saturday that war would be declared. It was no surprise to me that there was a rise. The time was ripe, and it took very little to precipitate it. There had been a heavy fall before, and this was the reaction. It came very naturally and timely.

Of course it was a rise based on a speculation in the May option, which has to do with the old crop—otherwise the crop of 1896. The new crop was in no way taken into consideration. We will not get it until the latter part of June or the beginning of July. As yet it is an unknown quantity in the market.

I do not think it likely that any other branch of commerce will be influenced either way by the Turks and Greeks. We have no important relations with them. Again, I do not think a general war will be precipitated. The European powers are acting in unison, and have formed their present alliance just for the purpose of avoiding a disastrous conflict. I believe they will allow Turkey and Greece to fight it out, and that the war will be a short one.

In case the great powers should become involved, of course we would be benefited in the various lines of commerce which identify us with Europe. Foreign capacity for production would be lessened, and the United States would become the basis for supplies of almost all kinds.

As it is at present, I believe we stand in a position to be influenced more by the Cuban war than by the other. This was particularly the case when trouble seemed threatening between Spain and the United States. That was mainly in gold, but, even so, it had some effect in our markets.—BANKER HENRY CLEWS, IN AN INTERVIEW.

few Krupp breech loaders they mount will make some resistance to the Greek fleet.

WASHINGTON'S VIEW.

The Situation in Europe as Seen by Members of the Diplomatic Corps.

Washington, April 18.—The situation as seen by the diplomats here to-night is that the Graeco-Turkish war can hardly develop to the advantage of either party now actually engaged. The real parties in interest are Russia and England. England under the treaty of Berlin is bound to guarantee the integrity of the Ottoman Empire as long as she retains possession of the island of Cyprus. During the pourparlers and the interchange of notes between the powers recently Italy and France forced England to admit her liability. It is intimated that England assured these powers that she would not seek to retain Cyprus after she repudiated the adhering obligation that went with possession.

On the other hand, it has been pointed out that the treaty of Berlin has been broken in some respect by every power party to it. Under it Turkey undertook to cede the province of Epirus to Greece. Indeed, Epirus was formally confirmed as Greek territory by the solemn action of the signatory powers. Turkey was never forced to lose her clutch, and still retains this large slice of actual Greek territory. Germany has never carried out her agreement to cede to Denmark the duchies that belonged to her before the partition of the Polish duchies. She holds on to Schleswig-Holstein as if that treaty had never been drawn and ratified.

For this reason friends of Greece argue that the treaty of Berlin is a dead letter in international law. It depends upon England whether or not it shall be considered. If England declares her intention to carry out her bargain it seems that the Turk will simply confine himself to defensive measures and permit England to fight his battle. Her recent notes to Italy and France have doubtless prompted the

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The woman who kills her babe by neglect of the health and vigor of her own womanly organism during the period preceding motherhood, is neglecting it, as much responsible for her child's death, as the mad woman who slays her babe after its birth. Thousands of babes are still born, and many more are born weak and feeble because of the neglect, during the expectant period, to take proper care of the delicate and important organs that bear the burdens of maternity.

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